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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
and  
OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Invite the public to a  
INFORMATIONAL PUBLIC MEETING

Skinner Landfill Superfund Site  
West Chester, Ohio

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) have completed the second part of a two-phase Remedial Investigation (RI) at the Skinner Landfill Superfund Site in West Chester, Ohio. The RI involves collecting and analyzing data necessary to define the nature and extent of the contamination problem at the site.

The public is invited to attend an informational meeting to discuss the RI findings and future activities at the site on:

Thursday, June 20, 1991  
7 p.m.  
Freedom Elementary School  
School Cafeteria  
6035 Beckett Ridge Blvd.  
West Chester, OH

The RI as well as copies of all site related documents can be found at the Union Township Library, 7900 Cox Road, West Chester, OH. Questions or comments may be addressed to Gina Weber, Community Relations Coordinator, U.S. EPA (5PA-14), 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, (312) 353-3207 or toll-free 1-800-621-8431.

The results of the inspection shall be documented by the appropriate Field Supervisor and sent to the Project Manager or Project Coordinator.

Audits of subcontractor project activities shall be performed and documented as discussed in Section 11.1 of this plan.

vegetation and periodic inspections to check for erosion. If erosion is found to be occurring clean soil material will be added and the area revegetated.

Soil-bentonite slurry walls have been demonstrated to be reliable in the control of water at other installations. The long-term reliability of the soil-bentonite slurry wall at the Site B landfill will be determined by the final design and quality of construction. The in situ cutoff permeability may actually improve once the wall is in place due to the grouting action of the impervious filter cake formed along the sides of the trench during construction. This, combined with the design process which allows for proper backfill mixture development and testing under worst-case conditions, have made soil-bentonite cutoffs one of the most maintenance-free and dependable methods of subsurface ground water containment.

Carbon adsorption has been widely used to remove a variety of organic compounds from contaminated ground water. The operation and maintenance requirements of the activated carbon system include carbon recharge and transfer, spent carbon disposal (or regeneration), liquid flow control, and replacement of cartridge filters. The replacement schedule varies with organic loadings and suspended solids content. Cartridge filter chambers will be installed upstream of the carbon adsorbers and will remove suspended solids greater than 5 microns. Periodic replacement of the cartridge filter is required and will improve the efficiency of the carbon. In addition, when breakthrough of the contaminants of concern is reached, replacement of the saturated carbon with virgin or regenerated carbon (from a carbon vendor) is required.

By monitoring the change in contaminant concentrations of the pumped water over time, the efficacy and necessity of the pump and treat system will be evaluated. Monitoring data can be collected on a set schedule and evaluated to determine if the concentration of material remaining has become constant or sufficiently low such that remedial activity may be suspended. Monitoring will continue after cessation of pumping to evaluate if and when the ground water contaminant concentrations begin to increase.

